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6. Our Saviour said, ‘Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.’ I ask our opponents, do they expect ever to receive this blessing, and how are they to obtain it by their present conduct?

7. If it be unlawful for a Christian to go to war, is it not sinful in them to manufacture or sell arms, or learn the art of war?

8. Precepts may be found in the gospel suitable for every station and occupation in life, in which a Christian may be lawfully engaged. I challenge our opponents to produce a single command or precept given by our Saviour or any of his apostles, which is applicable to the occupation of a soldier, and evidently intended for his use. Now, if the profession of a soldier be consistent with Christianity, can our opponents tell us why a soldier was left without any precept or rule for his conduct but such as would disarm him?

9. If there be a single virtue commended in the gospel, which a soldier may not dispense with, and yet not lose his rank and standing as a soldier, I wish our opponents to name it. Or if there be a single vice forbidden in the gospel, which a soldier may not practise in perfect consistency with the principles of war, I wish the advocates of war to point it out.”

MR. LADD'S ADDRESS AT THE ANNIVERSARY.

The President, being called upon for some statements in support of the resolve touching the progress and prospects of our cause, arose, and said :

I perceive the audience to be weary ; nor do I suppose myself able to detain them long by any thing I can offer ; but being ready both in the chair, and on the platform, in season and out of season, to plead for peace, I rise to make a few remarks.

Since last in this city, I have been to Washington. Not that I expected any decisive encouragement from that quarter before the people move ; but I wished to reconnoitre the ground, and distribute among our own rulers, and the ambassadors from other governments, copies of our work on a Congress of Nations. We cannot expect much from politicians until we get the people. Secure their constituents ; and they will come along fast enough. They fear the little bits of paper in the ballot-box far more than they do the thunders of argument.

Well, when I reached Washington, my friend, Mr. Woodbury, advised me to call on the President ; and being introduced by the Secretary, I had a conversation of some length with Mr. Van Buren, the amount of which, in plain English, was, “get the people with you, and you may depend upon my following.” Very true ; but that I knew well enough without going all the way to Washington.

The men at Washington, however, are not the only weather-cocks that wait for the veerings of the popular wind. I came yesterday from Philadelphia, whither I had gone to meet the representatives of the churches assembled there. You know the Presbyterians are now split into two parties, Old School and New School ; and, if any body needs peace, I am sure they do. Of the Old School I had

little hope; but, much to my surprise, I obtained even from them liberty to speak. The proposal, however, occasioned a good deal of fluttering. Some thought peace would ruin them. One would fain have restricted me to fifteen minutes; another would allow me to speak as long as I pleased; and, after wasting in debate more time than I would have taken in my remarks, I got an opportunity to address them. I observed that the young men were for peace, while the old were against it, or doubtful about it. It is so every where. Appeal aright to a young man, and you will gain him; but argue ever so triumphantly with an old man, and however silenced or convinced, he wont stay so.

We must, then, begin with the young; and I look with much hope upon the nurseries of the rising generation. There will the seeds of peace take deep, permanent root,—in Sabbath and common schools, in our academies, colleges and theological seminaries. The good seed is at work in these nurseries; and, when the next generation come upon the stage, there will be no more apathy on this subject.

We have just been reminded, that there is no excitement about this enterprise; that there is more about a single company of soldiers than about all the operations of this cause. It is too true; but the kingdom of God cometh not with observation. Its power is felt not in the thunder or the whirlwind, but in the still, small voice. The cause has from the first been steadily advancing. Already has a great change been produced in the public mind. I was permitted last Sabbath to preach in the first church in Philadelphia, the first in the whole country; but twelve years ago I was put down in the deacon's seat, and not allowed even there to plead for peace on the Lord's day. They had not reflected on its connection with the welfare of immortal souls, each worth more than the whole material universe; and yet Christians, who admit all this, will the next day tell us we must go to war for two millions of acres of wild land, and run the risk of sending thousands on thousands of souls to perdition. No wonder that infidels are scandalized at such inconsistency of Christians, and doubt their sincerity. Make war for a tract of wild land not worth a million of dollars!

But I arose especially to mention what has been done in distributing the Essays on a Congress of Nations. It was for this purpose I went to Washington; and I succeeded in circulating that work with much apparent acceptance among the foreign ambassadors resident there. All but two received them cordially, and promised to send them to their respective courts. The two exceptions were the Spanish ambassador who returned no answer, and the Austrian, who replied that the etiquette of his Court would not allow him to send pamphlets and books. These, you will remember, are representatives of the least enlightened countries in Christendom; but they must build a wall higher than the sun before they can permanently shut out the light on this subject. None was given to the British ambassador, because a copy, probably the most splendid ever issued in this country, had been sent to Queen Victoria, and would doubtless be presented by a deputation from the London Peace Society.

But some may ask, of what use to address crowned heads? We

expect little from them; but, as they are so elevated, may it not be wise to use them as a flag-staff on which to hoist our colors? They will receive our publication, and ask their ministers what answer shall be given; and, if once committed in favor of the cause, no matter how, or to whom. I have no doubt that the emperor of Russia was led by the publications which the late Dr. Worcester sent him, to assemble what he regarded as a Congress of Nations, and for purposes avowedly peaceful and benevolent. The original mover of the Holy Alliance, however perverted in the end, was probably actuated by good motives; and the chief article adopted by them, was suggested by a woman.

Here I cannot help remarking on the importance of female influence to our cause. If we can gain the women, we secure all the next generation; for women are the mothers of men, and contribute the chief influence in forming their character. Lord Brougham says, the character is formed before the child is six years old; but, whether it be so or not, women do the most to make it what it eventually becomes. Did you see the military company out to-day in their tinsel, their peacock feathers, and horse-tails? Their mothers taught them in the nursery to admire these trappings of war. The minds of children are like wax when melted, which takes easily, and retains permanently, whatever is stamped upon it by a mother's hand. Give me the women; and I care little who make the laws. Their influence is silent, slow, gradual; but, like all the great operations of nature, it secures its object. You see the snow melt, and the grass grow, and the leaves put forth; but there is no noise, no parade. So with woman's influence; and we *must* have it, we are fast coming to get it. The ladies in Portsmouth and Dover are setting a noble example; and I hope their sisters in other parts of the country will come soon to their aid in this cause.

To return, however, I had, when at Washington, a long conversation with the venerable John Quincy Adams, respecting a Congress of Nations, and said, I did not expect myself to witness its adoption, but hoped I was sowing seed from which another generation might reap such a harvest. "How old are you?" he asked; and, on receiving my answer, he rejoined, "Why, I expect myself to see something of the kind; you are considerably younger than I; and, if you live, you will see it consummated in twenty years."

The Danish ambassador, to whom I had sent a copy of the work on a Congress of Nations, apologized for the delay of his answer by saying that he could not sooner command time to read it through,—no small task for a foreigner; a volume of 700 pages. "But," said he, "I thank you for the volume; I am charmed with it; it will mark an era in the cause of peace and human improvement." He suggested some points on which he wanted more should be said; and, at my request, he promised to put down his thoughts for a second edition of the work.

Men of eminence are beginning to take an interest in this grand scheme; and, when the communities of Christendom become as enlightened concerning it as that of Massachusetts now is, all its governments will act, like our own legislature, in its favor. The glory of this movement I would fain have my own beloved country receive; but I should not be surprised if the King of Prussia should send in his adhesion to the plan before we can get our own rulers to move in its behalf.